

TO KNOCK OUT
GIRL'S STORYAbe Hummel Placed on Stand
In Thaw Trial

WHEN COURT OPENED TODAY

Disbarred Attorney Testified That Evelyn Nesbit First Went to His Office During the Latter Part of 1903.

New York, Feb. 26.—Abe Hummel, the disbarred attorney, who promises to be the club with which the state hopes to knock out Evelyn Thaw's story, was the first witness to be called this morning when the Thaw trial opened. The defendant appeared in particularly good spirits.

Hummel said that he first met Evelyn in 1901 or 1902, and that she first came to his office in the latter part of 1903.

Jack Barrymore in Case.

Jack Barrymore, the actor, was yesterday afternoon brought into the case by District Attorney Jerome.

Just when did you first meet Jack Barrymore?

"In the summer of 1902."

"Did she come to supper with Barrymore alone, frequently?"

"Did you ever go to Dr. Carlton Flint with Barrymore?"

"No."

"Ever see him?"

"Not that I remember."

"Did White continually object to your going with Barrymore?"

"Yes, after he had seen my mother."

Dr. Carlton Flint was escorted to within a few feet of the witness.

"Did you ever see this man before?" demanded Jerome.

"To the best of my knowledge, I never saw him before."

"Did you not go to him with Barrymore?"

"No."

Flint withdrew.

"Did White at any time seek to have you take action against Barrymore?"

Delmas objected and Jerome said: "If we can show White sought to have Barrymore arrested on the charge of seduction, the question is very material."

Justice Fitzgerald ruled the question would be allowed.

While Mrs. Thaw said, did not want to go to Europe with Thaw in 1903.

"Do you know Mr. and Mrs. DeLis?"

"I do not."

"Did you and Thaw travel under those names?"

"Not that I know of."

"Did you let Mr. Thaw know at any time you had any improper relations with any other man beside White?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"No."

They stayed at the Grand Hotel until they went to Europe the second time, March 1, 1904. They traveled, she said, as Mr. Harry K. Thaw and Miss Evelyn Nesbit.

This trip included visits to London, Paris and numerous Italian cities and lasted until November.

"When you returned to New York, where did you go?"

"To the Cumberland, I think."

"Would you leave the Cumberland?"

"Yes."

"When you were directed to leave, what was Thaw's manner?"

"Calm."

"When you went to Abe Hummel's office, you had a talk with him?"

"Yes."

"Did you not tell him the details of your trip to Europe?"

"Yes."

"Did you not tell him that Thaw threatened you with a whip?"

"Yes."

"Did you not tell him that Thaw threatened you against your will?"

"Yes."

Mr. Jerome continued to question Mrs. Thaw about her visit to Hummel, reading from a photographic copy of the family affidavit.

Mr. Jerome said that he would later submit the paper to the witness, but in the meantime he got practically the entire endorsement before the jury by asking questions covering every allegation.

Mrs. Thaw declared that she had not told Hummel the things alleged.

One of the incidents related in the affidavit which Mr. Jerome read was that while traveling in Europe Thaw had taken her clothes from her body and had them, acting all the while like a person, laundered.

Mr. Jerome then offered the witness the photographic copy of the Hummel affidavit. Mrs. Thaw said that the photograph introduced a signature that looked like hers.

Mrs. Delmas objected to the use of the photograph until the original was produced and accounted for.

Mr. Jerome said he would have to interrupt the examination to call Abraham Hummel and his stenographer to identify the photographic copy.

EVELYN ATTENDED SUNDAY SCHOOL

That She Got Beyond Her Mother's Control, Said C. J. Holman, the Step-father of the Girl.

Wife.

Barre, Pa., Feb. 26.—C. J. Holman, step-father of Evelyn Thaw, after talking over the Thaw case with Mrs. Holman, said today:

"From the time Evelyn was fifteen months old she went to Sunday school

regularly as long as her mother had control of her. I will commence several libel suits against different papers when this trial is over. The mother did not leave her daughter in charge of any man at any time. The public has heard only one side of the story. Furthermore, Mr. Jerome has no affidavit from Mrs. Holman."

DESIGN VERMONT BUILDING.
Josephine Wright Chapman of New York Is Selected.

Boston, Feb. 26.—Miss Josephine Wright Chapman of New York, formerly of Boston, has just been selected by the state of Vermont to design the state exposition building at the Jamestown exposition. Miss Chapman is regarded as one of the foremost women architects in this country.

Conspicuous among her works was the New England states building at the Pan-American Exposition, which attracted the attention of the country. Craigie Hall in Cambridge and the Worcester Women's club house are examples of her art. She has also been appointed architect of the Lynn Women's club house, which is to be built this year.

Miss Chapman is a musician and contributes articles on architecture and interior decoration to architectural and art journals. She is the daughter of Mr. Mary A. Chapman of the Albemarle Chambers, prominent in patriotic and social circles, and is a former state regent of the Massachusetts D. A. R.

TRAIN NOT FLAGGED.
COLLISION FOLLOWED

Three Persons Were Hurt at Cohasset, Mass., Last Evening, One of Them a Young Woman Who Refused Her Name.

Cohasset, Mass., Feb. 26.—Three persons were injured, one very seriously and many others were severely shaken up in a collision of trains in the Cohasset yards of the Plymouth division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad last night.

The injured.

M. N. BUCHANAN of Boston, brakeman, caught between locomotive and car and badly crushed; taken to Boston by special train, for removal to Massachusetts General hospital.

EDWARD W. ARNOLD, passenger of Weymouth, 33 years of age, bruised about the head and suffering from shock; taken to his home.

Young woman, who declined to give her name, slightly cut about the head and suffering from nervous shock.

The trains were a local from Boston, due here at 6:30, and a mail train, which left Plymouth at 5:15 for Boston by the way of Cohasset. On the way from Plymouth, the locomotive of the mail train developed a hot box, and upon reaching the yard here a stop was made to disconnect the engine from the train.

Before a flagman had been sent up to warn other trains, the engine of the local, dragging its string of cars, all of which had been emptied of passengers, backed down round a curve and its tender crashed into the rear of the mail train.

All of the cars of the mail train were given a violent jolting, windows were broken and the platform of the cars were torn away. The passengers were all shaken severely and some were bruised by being thrown against seats.

Only two, however, appeared to be hurt badly enough to require medical attention. These were removed to the station waiting room, where Dr. H. O. Howe, the medical examiner, and other physicians administered to their needs.

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PRESENTED
FORMALLYAmbassador Bryce at the
White House

FELICITOUS SPEECHES

He Tells How Pleased He Is to Become
the British Ambassador to the
United States—Answered by
the President.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—The Hon. James Bryce, the ambassador from Great Britain to the United States, was presented to the president yesterday afternoon by Secretary Root. The presentation took place in the blue room, and the usual felicitous speeches were made.

Upon being presented, Mr. Bryce spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. President: I have the honor by command of the king, my august sovereign, to deliver to you a letter accrediting me as his ambassador to the United States of America."

"When he entrusted to me this high mission, his majesty directed me to assure you of his earnest wish that the cordial relations which happily exist between Great Britain and the United States should be maintained and strengthened; and has impressed upon me the duty of doing whatever may be in my power for the attainment of this end."

"It has been my good fortune to have visited frequently in this country as a private traveler and a student of its institutions, to have been received in it with unfailing kindness and to have learned not only to admire the untiring energy and the intellectual ardor of its inhabitants, but also to appreciate their devotion to the cause of moral and social progress and their passionate desire to make the lives of the people worthy of the material blessings which Providence has bestowed upon them with so bountiful a hand."

"Observing how much they have in common with the nation from which I come, and how similar are many of the problems which lie before each for solution, I am led to believe that such is, and indeed must be, intimately interested in the fortunes of the other, and that their reciprocal goodwill will be for the true benefit of both and, indeed, for the benefit of the world at large."

"I may perhaps be permitted to add that, in expressing my sincere respect for you personally, I am also in the full consciousness of the high regard and esteem of your sovereign and of his subjects generally."

The president, in his response, said in part:

"You come among us, Mr. Ambassador, not as a stranger, but as one whom our people love and esteem through long previous acquaintance with your labors as a student of the high interests of self-governed communities, and as a friend of moral and social advancement in the paths trodden by your country and by our own. The aims of the Anglo-Saxon race, wherever established throughout the world, are akin in the furtherance of great principles of representative government and of that community of material interest whereby the most complete stability, individual development and national prosperity may be achieved."

"In coming among us you but transfer your life work to new fields of practical opportunities like those for which you have labored earnestly and honorably through a useful lifetime, and I trust the continuance of your efforts in the mission to which you are called will be as congenial to you as they are acceptable to us."

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THE OLD ISSUE.
License or No License, Which Shall It Be in Barre?

[Communicated.]

The no-license press committee is to publish an article daily for the next week in these columns. And it will begin in this article by defining its position.

1. Whom does it represent? It does not represent the prohibitionists exclusively, nor the total abstinence. These of course are in favor of no-license. But many others will vote "no." Some who themselves use liquor in moderation will vote. And some who use it excessively will vote. Some who think that in large cities like Boston and New York no-license is not feasible will yet favor it for a small city like Barre. And some for purely business reasons, believing that without the saloon there is more money to be used in the regular channels of trade, will vote "no."

2. In what spirit will these articles be written? In the spirit of fairness and good-will. We shall not claim everything for no-license. We shall admit that a great deal of liquor comes into Barre under no-license. Much of it comes in legally. Some of it should come in. We shall admit that with a saloon in South Barre, as has been the case the past year, conditions in the city have not been ideal. We shall acknowledge that some liquor has been sold illegally. And we shall confess our impression that no-license has not been quite so well enforced this year as last. Moreover we will promise to use what influence we are able to exert for a better enforcement next year, should the city vote "no."

And in all that we shall say, we have no ill-will towards those who are advocating license. Some of us are sure from honest, patriotic motives. And if others do it at the behest of appetite, and still others from the motive of gain, who are we that we should sit in judgment? For human nature is much the same in us all. And if not in some line, surely in another, we are all susceptible to the motives and temptations of appetite and avarice.

3. And yet, representing as we do all shades and degrees of temperance sentiment, and trying our best to be fair and courteous and to cherish good-will, we do believe, and therefore urge, that on the whole no-license is better for the city. We submit that from the standpoint of business, of good order, of morals; of reducing the temptations to excessive drinking on the part of those who are so inclined; of providing an environment that shall be helpful and not harmful to youth; it is much better not to have the open saloon in our midst.

4. So we urge that all will try to consider this matter candidly, to judge it fairly, and to vote as honest conviction and patriotic spirit would approve.

**\$800,000 FIRE LOSS
AND ONE DEATH**

Acker Process Company at Niagara Falls Burned Out Yesterday Afternoon.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The plant of the Acker Process company was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Henry S. Fairchild, an electrician was caught under a falling wall and killed. Buffalo firemen came down with two engines but the fire was out when they reached here. Several cables from the power house were torn down by falling walls. The loss is \$800,000. The company manufactures bleaching powder, caustic soda, tin oxide and other products. C. E. Acker, who started the plant, withdrew from the company two years ago.

DRANK POISON TWICE.

Burlington Youth Tries to Make Away With Himself.

Burlington, Feb. 26.—Joseph Bacon, Jr., son of Joseph Bacon of Intervale avenue, evidently became tired of life on Sunday evening, for he tried to drink the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid at the home of Mr. J. Lamont of 28 Intervale avenue. He had been acting strangely all day when he tried to place the bottle to his lips it was taken away from him by people standing near. He then made another attempt on his life by swallowing a bicarbonate of mercury tablet. He was about to lurch on some one of that diet when the tablets were taken away from him.

A physician who was summoned administered an emetic. Mr. Bacon recovered during the evening and yesterday was none the worse because his diet of poison. Mr. Bacon is about 19 years of age and there is no apparent reason why he should wish to take his life.

AT AGE OF 93.

Mrs. Melvina Titus Died at Tunbridge of Pneumonia—Funeral Yesterday.

Tunbridge, Feb. 26.—Mrs. Melvina Titus, one of the oldest and a life long resident in town, died at the home of a son-in-law, Gideon Avery, on Feb. 23, at the age of ninety-three. She succumbed to a slight attack of pneumonia. She was one of the oldest of a large family, of whom three remain, Mrs. Mary Darling, Mrs. Colby and Mrs. Glines, all nearly or over ninety years of age. Mrs. Titus has been strong and active for one of her years until quite recently. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Avery and Mrs. J. H. Alexander who each live only a short distance from the old homestead. The funeral was held yesterday, Rev. E. C. Hayes of Ware, Mass., officiating.

ARGUMENT FOR STAY.

Clement Seeks to Have Sentence Suspended.

Burlington, Feb. 26.—The petition of the defendant for a stay of execution, in the case of Wilson V. Clement, heard last evening at the Van Ness house by Judge James L. Martin. Mr. Clement was represented by W. B. C. Stickney of Bethel and Mr. Wilson by Max L. Powell of this city. The decision was withheld. The execution which is sought to stay is for \$1,000, being the judgment awarded the defendant by the late Judge Wheeler in the \$50,000 libel suit.

TALK OF THE TOWN.

J. W. Foster of Boston was in town on business yesterday.

Mark Goodell of Randolph was in the city on business today.

Mrs. Raymond Waterman was called to Williamstown today by the illness of her father.

Among arrivals at the City hotel today are R. L. Saunders, H. H. Woodward, C. H. Walker, Boston; B. Kamm, New York; and H. J. Markoff, of Claremont, N. H.

COL. A. C. BROWN
NEW G. A. R. HEADMontpelier Man Elected at
Rutland Today